



Early Journal Content on JSTOR, Free to Anyone in the World

This article is one of nearly 500,000 scholarly works digitized and made freely available to everyone in the world by JSTOR.

Known as the Early Journal Content, this set of works include research articles, news, letters, and other writings published in more than 200 of the oldest leading academic journals. The works date from the mid-seventeenth to the early twentieth centuries.

We encourage people to read and share the Early Journal Content openly and to tell others that this resource exists. People may post this content online or redistribute in any way for non-commercial purposes.

Read more about Early Journal Content at <http://about.jstor.org/participate-jstor/individuals/early-journal-content>.

JSTOR is a digital library of academic journals, books, and primary source objects. JSTOR helps people discover, use, and build upon a wide range of content through a powerful research and teaching platform, and preserves this content for future generations. JSTOR is part of ITHAKA, a not-for-profit organization that also includes Ithaka S+R and Portico. For more information about JSTOR, please contact support@jstor.org.

true Jacobin doctrine, which required individuals to regulate their conduct, not by their own proper interest and convenience, but according to some speculative principles. In a well-regulated state, the proper interest of individuals is inseparable from that of the government, and it is the duty of Government to take care to avoid any system or state of things in which individuals, pursuing their own interest, and acting legally, shall have the appearance of acting at variance with the public interest. If the notes of the Bank of England are not depreciated in value, and if, in fact, there is no difference between paper and gold, the preference given to the latter will be an idle preference, of no public inconvenience, because it will not be followed. If the value of the Bank paper is really at par, it is not in the power of any individual to alter the fact; and any attempt to do so would be despised as it deserved; but if, on the contrary, the Bank paper is greatly inferior in value to gold coin and bullion, it is highly meritorious to expose and resist a system, through which the whole community is impoverished and defrauded.

I must desire to be informed by what new rule, by what new order of things, an individual is bound to account in Parliament for his conduct in the management of his private affairs: if he has claimed his right only, it is his by law; and if he has demanded more than his right, the poorest man in the country may have redress against him.

[To be concluded in our next.]

At a Meeting of the Union, for Parliamentary Reform according to the Constitution, London, 10th June, 1812—

Edward Bolton Clive, Esq. in the Chair.

Resolved, That the Basis or Constitu-

tion of this UNION is expressed in the three following propositions:—

1st. REPRESENTATION—"the happiest discovery of political wisdom," is the vital principle of the English Constitution, inasmuch as it is THAT ALONE which, in a state too extensive for personal legislation, constitutes POLITICAL LIBERTY.

2d. POLITICAL LIBERTY, being a common right, REPRESENTATION, co-extensive with direct TAXATION, ought, with all practicable equality, to be fairly and honestly distributed throughout the community; the facility of which cannot be denied.

3d. The Constitutional duration of a Parliament cannot exceed ONE YEAR.

Resolved, That towards the current expences of this UNION, each Member shall pay only one guinea a year.

Resolved, That no person holding a Pension, or Place of Profit under the Crown, shall be a Member of this UNION.

At a Meeting on the 17th, Sir Francis Burdett, Bart. M.P. in the Chair.

Resolved Unanimously, That for the APPEAL to the NATION which has been read, the Thanks of this Meeting be given to the Author.

Resolved, That a Subscription be now opened, in aid of the original funds, for enabling the UNION to extend its services in the cause of Parliamentary Reform according to the Constitution, by means of the PRESS.

Adjourned to Wednesday, 24th of this instant.

[For the Resolutions of the Aggregate Meeting of the Catholics in Dublin, see the Public Occurrences, at the close of the Retrospect.]

MONTHLY RETROSPECT OF POLITICS.

IN a period of external and domestic danger, such as perhaps never occurred in any period of its history, Great Britain has continued for weeks without any efficient government. During this time, how

BELFAST MAG. NO. XLVII.

much might have been accomplished, how much might have been avoided! With enemies, who do not allow a single minute to be unemployed; with whom, the whole day, and often the whole night too,

R R R